



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 : G03B 21/62	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/45753 (43) International Publication Date: 15 October 1998 (15.10.98)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/05635		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
(22) International Filing Date: 20 March 1998 (20.03.98)		
(30) Priority Data: 08/838,579 10 April 1997 (10.04.97) US		
(71) Applicant: MINNESOTA MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY [US/US]; 3M Center, P.O. Box 33427, Saint Paul, MN 55133-3427 (US).		
(72) Inventor: MOSHREFZADEH, Robert, S.; P.O. Box 33427, Saint Paul, MN 55133-3427 (US).		Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(74) Agents: BUCKINGHAM, Stephen, W. et al.; Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, Office of Intellectual Property Counsel, P.O. Box 33427, Saint Paul, MN 55133-3427 (US).		
(54) Title: REAR PROJECTION SCREEN INCORPORATING DIFFUSER		
(57) Abstract		
<p>A rear projection screen (10) including a plurality of refracting beads (1) bound in optical contact with a substrate (12) is disclosed. The beads are surrounded by an opaque matrix (2). A diffuser (28) is positioned such that light traveling through the screen (10) will pass through the diffuser (28) after passing through the beads but before exiting the screen (10).</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		

REAR PROJECTION SCREEN INCORPORATING DIFFUSER

Technical Field

This technology involves rear projection screens, and in particular rear
5 projection screens having an array of transparent refractive elements in an opaque
matrix.

Background

A rear projection screen is a sheetlike optical device having a relatively thin
10 viewing layer which is placed at an image surface of an optical projection apparatus.
Such a screen makes visible a real image focused by projection apparatus onto the
image surface. The viewing layer is typically planar corresponding to the image
surfaces produced by most projection apparatus. Other shapes are possible if the
image surface of the projection apparatus is not planar. The screen is intended to
15 act as a filter to attenuate, block, or diffuse light which is not part of the projected
image, and to transmit from its rear side to its front side that light which is part of
the projected image. In this way it enables the viewer to see the projected image
when looking at the front side of the screen.

A well-known type of rear projection screen is a thin, light diffusing layer
20 such as a frosted or translucent glass surface, which may be produced by etching,
sandblasting, or otherwise roughening a smooth glass surface. The translucent
surface limits the visibility of objects behind the screen. The screen must, however,
be sufficiently light transmissive to allow the projected image, which is focused
precisely on the translucent surface, to be viewed from the front side of the screen.
25 Since the translucent surface scatters light, the image is viewable from a range of

viewing angles. Screens that are merely translucent suffer, however, from a tendency to strongly reflect ambient light incident on the front side, thereby causing fading, or washout, of the projected image. This problem is particularly severe if the background or ambient light is bright.

5 An approach to reducing the effects of ambient light while still maintaining an acceptable level of projected image light is disclosed in U.S. Patent 5,563,738, wherein an array of closely packed glass beads is attached to a transparent substrate by an opaque polymeric binder. The glass beads act as lenses to collect projected light from the rear of the screen and focus it to relatively small spots, near the
10 surfaces of the beads. The foci are in the areas where the beads contact the front support layer.

Because the transparent beads contact the transparent front support layer, they exclude most of the opaque binder material from the space between the beads and their contact areas on the substrate. This forms an optical aperture between
15 each bead and the substrate. The area surrounding each optical aperture is opaque, and preferably black, due to the opaque binder material in the bead interstices. As a result, ambient light incident in these areas is absorbed. Thus the front side of the screen appears black, except for the light transmitted through the beads. Further improvements to the screen are disclosed wherein an additional opaque layer may
20 be applied to the interstices between the beads on the rear side of the screen, and an additional transparent layer may be applied to the beads on the rear side of the screen, thereby altering their optical performance.

Glass bead rear projection screens suffer, however, from certain limitations, especially when they are used to project high quality images that are to be viewed

from short distances. More particularly, the appearance of such screens is highly sensitive to the quality and placement of the glass beads used. Beads that are of incorrect size, are not spherical, or are broken, nicked, scratched, or otherwise defective can create a variety of visible defects, variously called graininess, 5 scintillation, sparkles, speckle, punch through, or simply spots. These defects are particularly troubling when the screen is used, for example, as a computer monitor, where the need for seeing a high level of detail is likely to lead the user to scrutinize the screen closely, from a short distance, for long periods of time.

10

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention, a rear projection screen includes a plurality of refracting beads bound in optical contact with a substrate. The beads are surrounded by an opaque matrix. A diffuser is positioned such that light traveling through the screen will pass through the diffuser after passing through the 15 beads but before exiting the screen.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 shows a first embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 illustrates a method of making a beaded rear projection screen;

20 Figure 3 shows a second embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 4 shows a third embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 5 shows a fourth embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 6 shows a fifth embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 7 shows a sixth embodiment of the present invention;

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Figure 1 portrays a cross sectional view of a first embodiment of a rear projection screen according to the present invention, designated generally as 10.

- 5 Transparent, refracting, glass beads 1 are attached to and in intimate contact with major surface 3 of transparent substrate 12. Beads 1 are held in place by an opaque adhesive binder material that at least partially fills interstices 2 and also is in intimate adhesive contact with surface 3. It is important that beads 1 be bound in optical contact with substrate 12. By this it is meant that the beads are held in place and
- 10 that a substantial portion of the light passing through beads 1 will reach substrate 12 even if beads 1 are not in physical contact with substrate 12. According to the present invention, surface 3 exhibits a light randomizing property that may be created by roughening or by providing other optical inhomogeneities. Thus the inhomogeneities on surface 3 act as an optical diffuser. It is preferred that the
- 15 inhomogeneities be random in nature and have a size in the range of from on the order of the wavelength of visible light to about ten times that wavelength. It is further preferred that the randomizing layer be relatively thin. It is also preferred that, apart from surface 3, substrate 12 be transparent, optically clear, and capable of transmitting optical images without significant scattering or other degradation.
- 20 In use, rear projection screen 10 is placed in a location substantially coincident with projected image surface 120 of a projection apparatus, oriented such that the image formed by projected light 50 is incident on beads 1. Viewer 60 then sees, from the front side of the screen, the projected image made visible by rear

projection screen 10 after the light emerges through major surface 11 of substrate
12.

The light diffusing layer formed by the inhomogeneities provided on surface 3 reduces the graininess, whether due to incorrect bead size, incorrect bead shape, 5 broken, scratched, or nicked beads, or other bead defects, of the projected image. The surprising result is that the graininess, push through, and other defects are reduced to a level that is unexpectedly low, while the image detail and other viewability features are substantially retained. Furthermore it is surprising that the susceptibility of the screen image to washout by ambient light is not significantly 10 increased by the presence of the optical diffuser on surface 3.

If the inhomogeneities provided on surface 3 are structures, an additional benefit is that the opaque binder material conforms to diffusing surface 3 in interstices 2 between beads 1. This forms a textured, or matte, surface. In some cases this enhances screen appearance by improving the absorption of ambient light 15 on the front of the screen.

Commercially available glass beads in the range of about 60 μm in diameter and having a refractive index of about 1.9 have been found to be effective for the present invention. The preferred beads have an average diameter of 60 μm , a minimum diameter of 25 μm , a maximum diameter of 85 μm , and a standard 20 deviation of 15 μm in diameter. Smaller beads can also be used and may improve the image quality over that obtainable with larger beads. Beads having refractive indices in the range of 1.4 to over 2.0 may be used, depending upon the angular light distribution and gain desired. For these purposes, gain is defined as the ratio of the luminance of the screen on axis to the luminance on axis of a Lambertian

source having the same integrated light output. Beads having indices of refraction as high as 2.26 have been successfully used in screens according to the invention. Transparent bead materials other than glass, such as polymeric materials, may also be used.

5 The opaque binder layer may be made from any suitable material which can be applied to surface 3 of substrate 12. It must produce suitable adhesive bonding to surface 3 and to beads 1, and must be made sufficiently opaque. Preferred materials for the opaque layer are polymeric materials that will accept colorants, preferably black colorants. Preferably, they are able to be coated on surface 3 and
10 held in a softened state until beads 1 can be placed on the coating and pressed into contact with surface 3. Then the binder can be solidified. A preferred binder material is an acrylate loaded with carbon black to make it opaque. Alternatively, an opaque layer could be applied to surface 3 and a separate adhesive layer coated on top of the opaque layer.

15 Substrate 12 can be of any material that is transparent to visible light and can be processed to form an optical diffuser on surface 3. Polymeric materials such as polymethylmethacrylate and polyethylene terephthalate (PET), and polycarbonate have been found suitable. While polymeric materials have the advantage of light weight and flexibility, glass may also be used.

20 The optical diffuser on surface 3 may be formed by a variety of means. Sanding of PET film with 100 grit sandpaper has been found to be suitable. Other means, such as embossing, chemical etching, and casting the film onto a suitably roughened casting surface may also be used. In general, any means of fabrication

suitable for forming microreplicated or other structured surfaces would be suitable for producing an optical diffuser on surface 3.

Fabrication of the screen can be performed by first forming an optical diffuser on surface 3 of substrate 12. As shown in Figure 2a, this is followed by

5 applying opaque layer 14 onto substrate 12. Opaque layer 14 may be applied as a liquid coating, such as a polymeric material dissolved in a suitable solvent system. Alternatively, opaque layer 14 may be extruded onto substrate 12 as a melted thermoplastic resin. The thickness of opaque layer 14 is determined by the volume of the interstices between beads. These interstices should be filled.

10 If opaque layer 14 is applied by a solvent based coating process, it is convenient to partially dry the coating, apply beads 1, and press them into contact with surface 3, as shown in Figure 2b. After beads 1 have been pressed into place, the drying of layer 14 may be completed as shown in Figure 2c. Punch through defects often result from this process where the solvent based layer is too thin to

15 fully block extraneous light in some places.

If opaque layer 14 is applied by extrusion of a heated thermoplastic resin, beads 1 can be applied to opaque layer 14 and opaque layer 14 heated to its softening temperature, prior to pressing beads 1 into place. Beads 1 may be pressed into place by passing through a presser, such as a pair of rolls, that presses the beads

20 into opaque layer 14. It is important that opaque layer 14 be made sufficiently soft to allow beads 1 to be pressed into opaque layer 14 and into contact with surface 3. The process must form optically transparent apertures, without requiring an amount of force that would cause damage to beads 1 or surface 3 of substrate 12. For example, if substrate 12 is glass, care would have to be taken not to break it. If

substrate 12 is a polymeric film and beads 1 are glass, care should be taken not to press beads 1 into substrate 12 with such force as to cause bead impressions in substrate 12.

In a second embodiment, shown in Figure 3, a rear projection screen is designated generally as 20. In this embodiment, a diffusion layer 28 is formed by coating an optically inhomogeneous material onto surface 3' of substrate 12. Diffusion layer 28 is applied as a separate layer onto substrate 12 prior to application of the opaque binder and beads 1. Diffusion layer 28 may include a transparent polymeric binder, applied by coating or extrusion, within which is dispersed particulate material having a refractive index different from that of the binder. The amount of light diffusion provided by this layer may be controlled by the amount and type of dispersing particulate added to layer 28. It is preferred that thickness of diffusing layer 28 be relatively low, but higher thicknesses may be used, provided that image resolution and other desirable image properties are not degraded to an unacceptable level.

In a third embodiment, shown in Figure 4, a rear projection screen is designated generally as 30. In this embodiment, diffusion layer 33 is separated from beads 1 by a transparent substrate 38. It is preferred that the thickness of substrate 38 be as small as possible, and that thickness of diffusion layer 33 also be as small as possible. Again, however greater thicknesses may be used if image resolution and other desirable image properties are not degraded to an unacceptable level.

In a fourth embodiment, portrayed in Figure 5, surface 3" is coated with a filler layer 54, which has a refractive index different from that of substrate 12, thereby forming diffusing interface, while still providing smooth layer 55 in contact

with beads 1. By providing filler layer 54, the amount of diffusion provided by interface 53 can be controlled effectively. In some embodiments a reduced level of diffusion is provided by making the difference between refractive indices of layers 12 and 54 relatively small. In addition, the overall transmission of light by the 5 screen may be increased by such an appropriate choice of materials for layers 12 and 54. Filler layer 54 can be applied in the form of a liquid polymeric coating that can then be solidified by any appropriate curing process such as reactive curing or evaporation of solvent, to form a solid layer.

Figure 6 illustrates another embodiment of the invention. In the 10 embodiment of Figure 6 a diffuser 63 is positioned adjacent side 11 of substrate 12. As shown in Figure 6 diffuser 63 is a bulk diffuser. Those skilled in the art will perceive that diffuser 63 could be a thin film diffuser or a diffuser formed by structured surface as in the previously shown embodiments.

Figure 7 shows a further embodiment of the invention. In the embodiment 15 of Figure 7, the same material that forms opaque layer 14 acts as the diffuser. This may be accomplished by mixing silica particles with the material that forms opaque layer 14. This material will act as a diffuser in the thin areas between beads 1 and substrate 12 but will still be effectively opaque in the thicker areas in interstices 2.

As may be seen from the forgoing discussion the diffuser according to the 20 present invention must be placed such that light traveling through the screen will pass through the diffuser after passing through beads 1 but before exiting the screen.

What is claimed is:

1. A rear projection screen comprising:
 - a transparent substrate;
 - 5 a plurality of refracting beads bound in optical contact with said substrate;
 - an opaque matrix surrounding said beads; and
 - 10 a diffuser positioned such that light traveling through said screen will pass through said diffuser after passing through said beads but before exiting said screen.

1/7

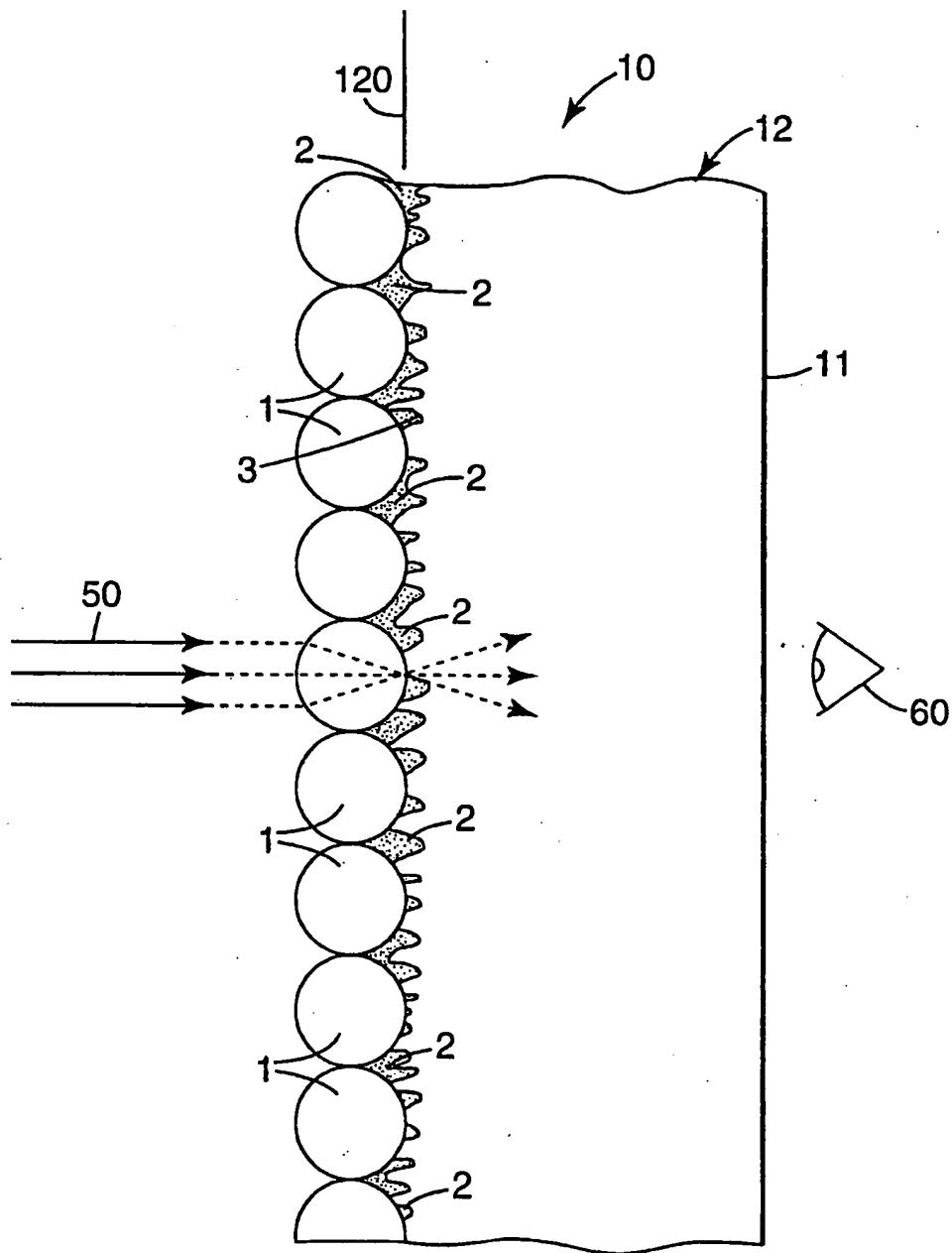
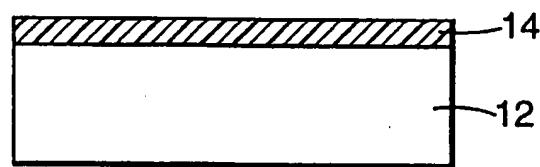
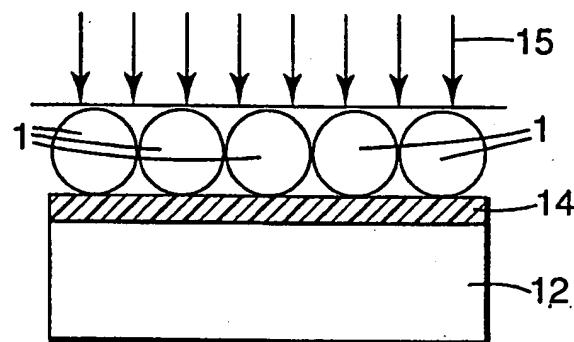
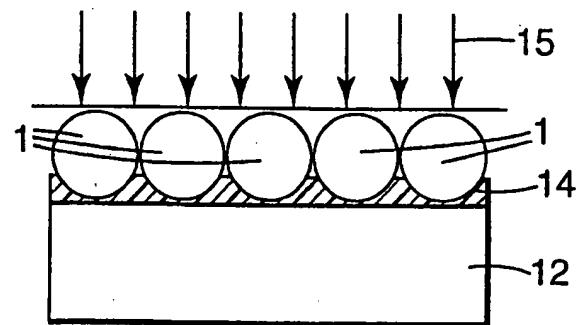


Fig. 1

2/7

**Fig. 2a****Fig. 2b****Fig. 2c**

3/7

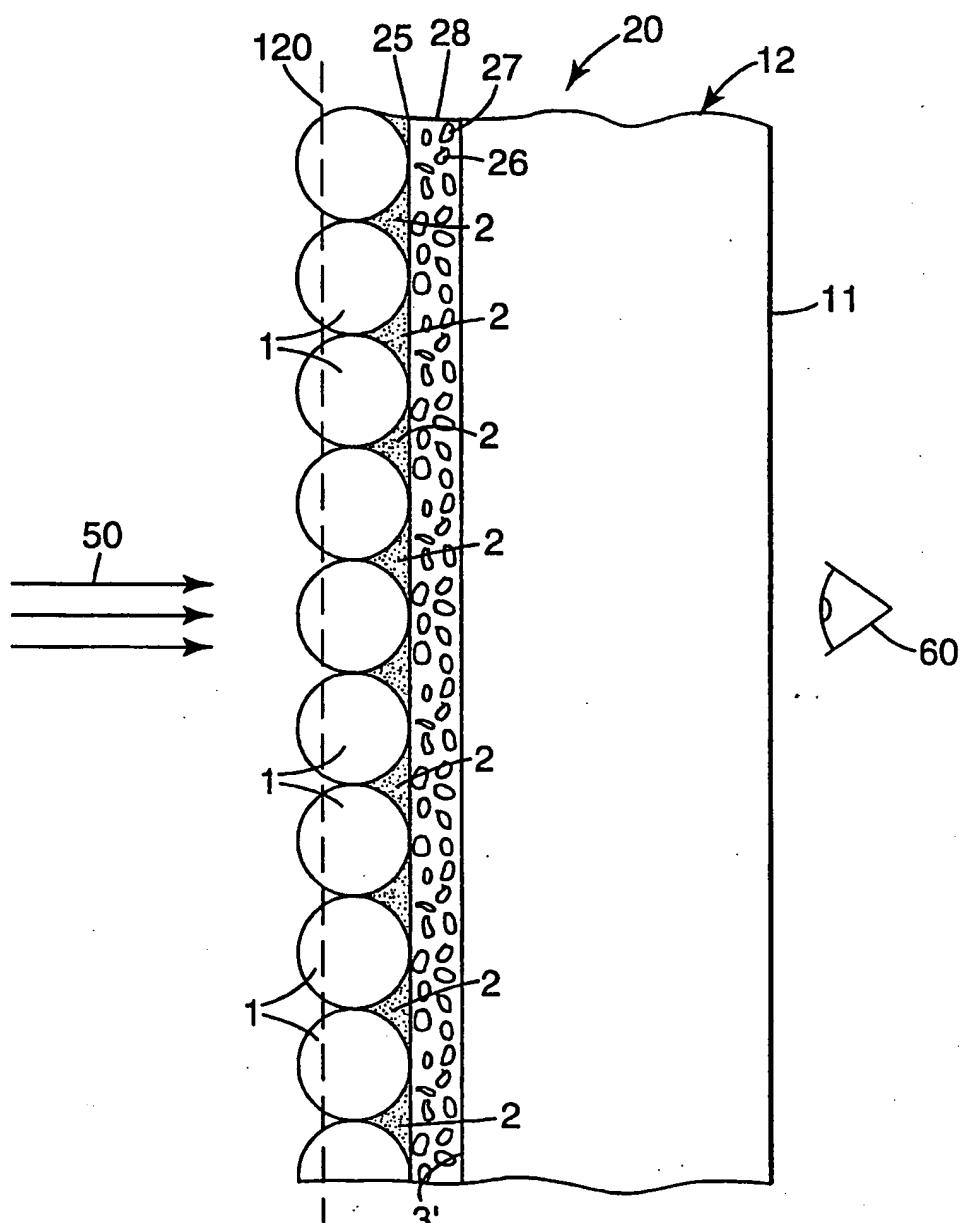


Fig. 3

4/7

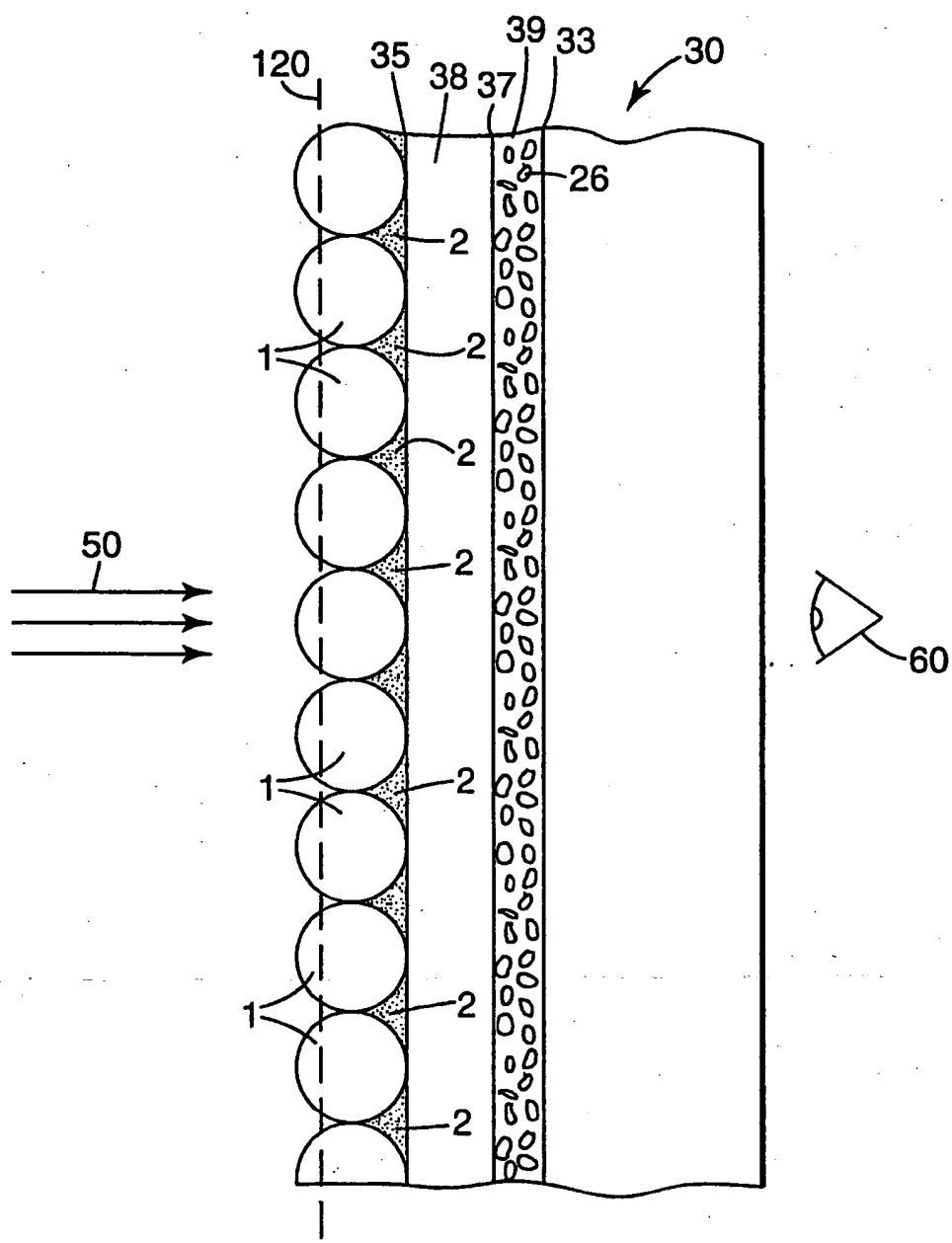
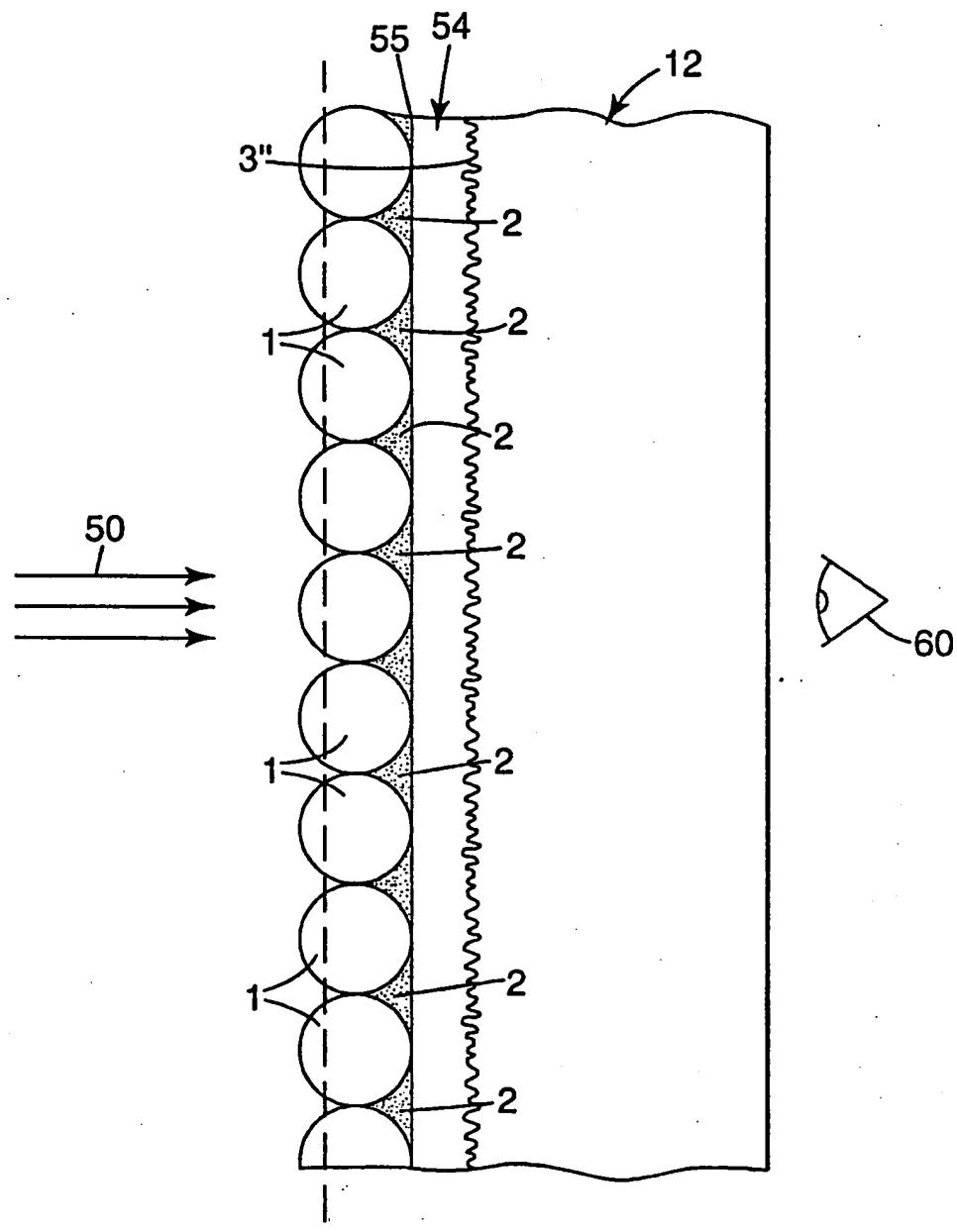


Fig. 4

5/7

**Fig. 5**

6/7

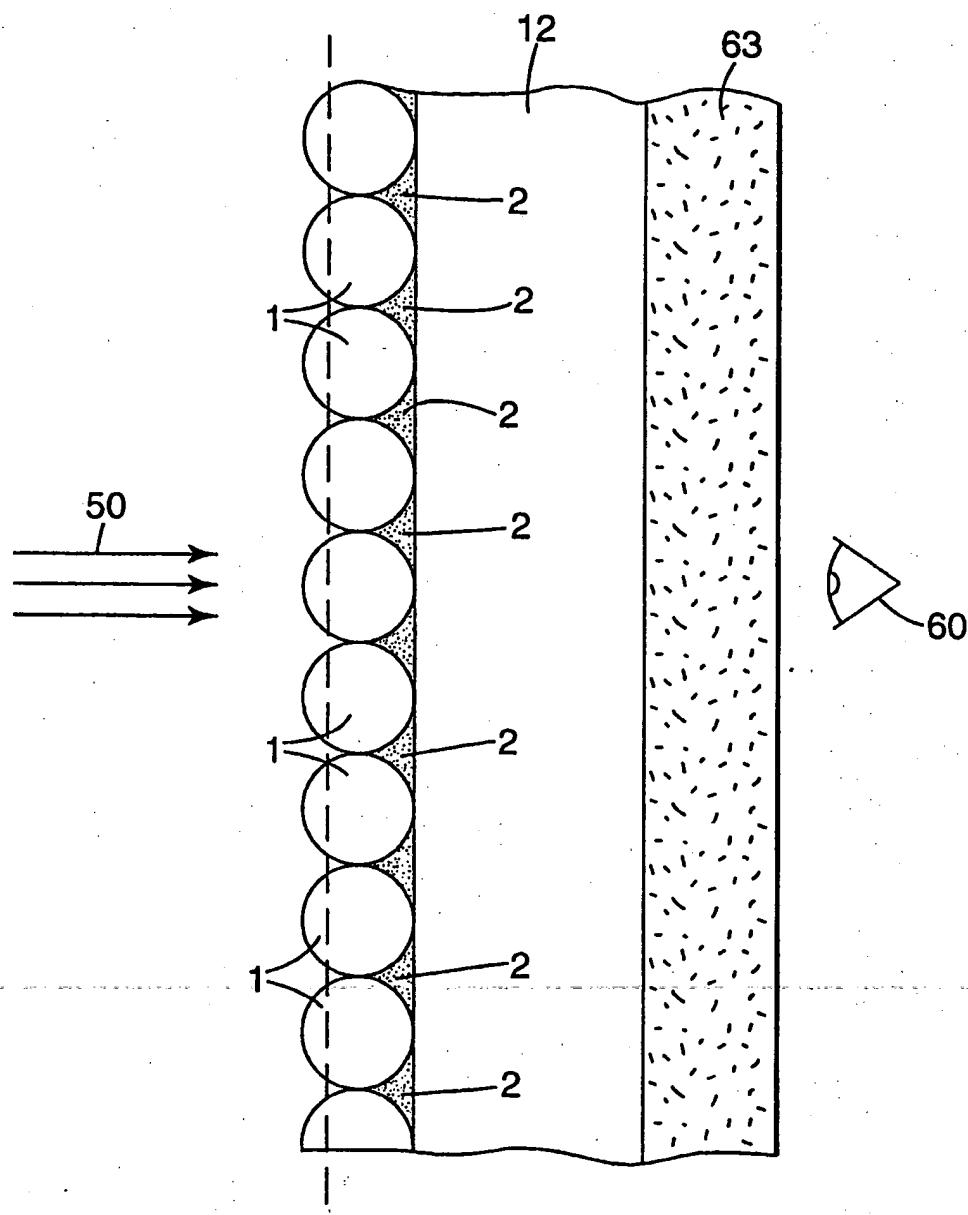


Fig. 6

7/7

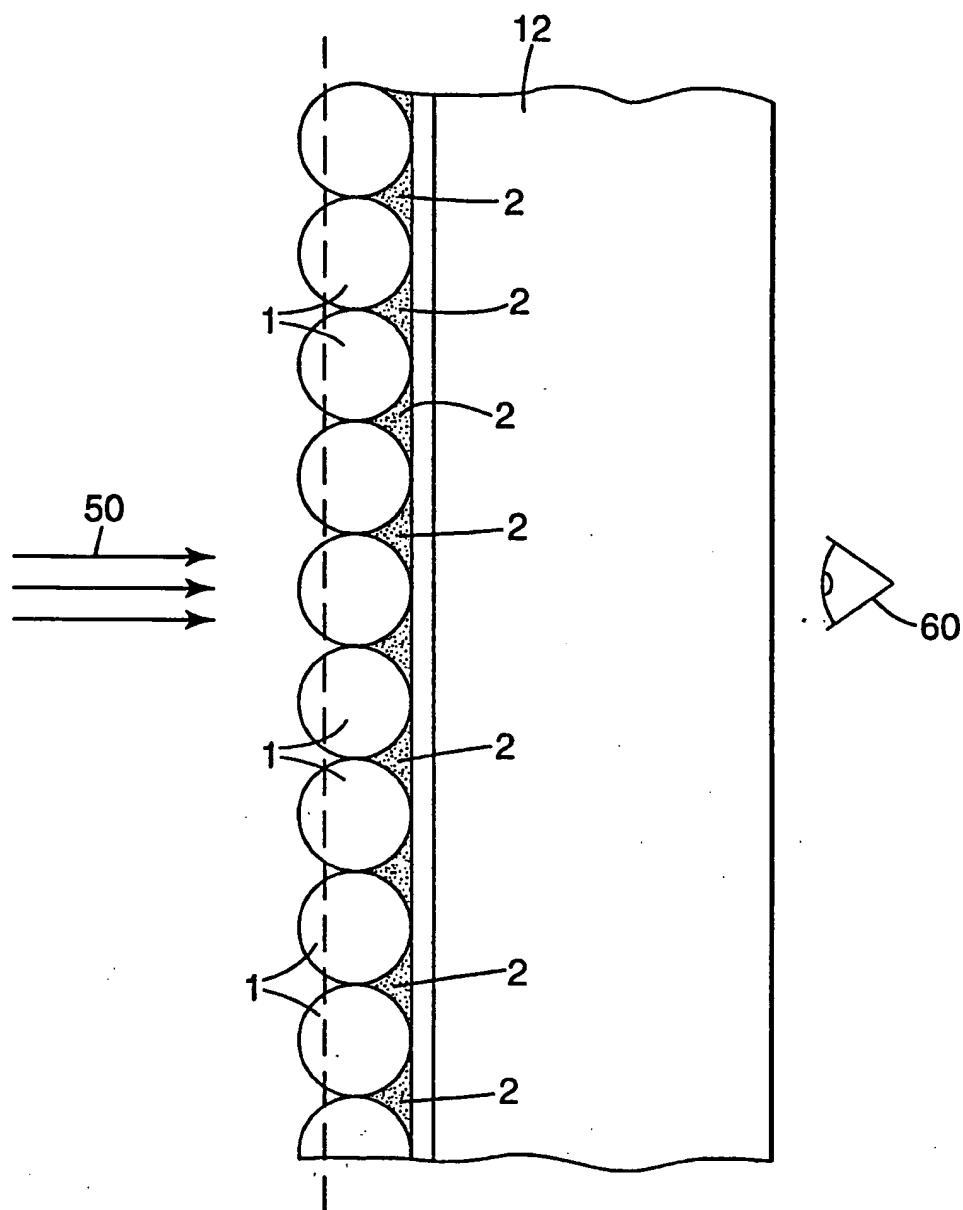


Fig. 7

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In International Application No
PCT/US 98/05635

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 G03B21/62

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 G03B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 014, no. 269 (P-1059), 11 June 1990 & JP 02 077736 A (HITACHI LTD), 16 March 1990, see abstract ---	1
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 096, no. 006, 28 June 1996 & JP 08 043946 A (MITSUBISHI RAYON CO LTD), 16 February 1996, see abstract ---	1
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 018, no. 481 (P-1797), 7 September 1994 & JP 06 160982 A (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD), 7 June 1994, see abstract ---	1
-/-		

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

8 July 1998

15/07/1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Romeo, V

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 98/05635

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 563 738 A (VANCE DENNIS W) 8 October 1996 cited in the application see claim 1; figure 1 -----	1
A	US 4 490 010 A (HONDA MAKOTO ET AL) 25 December 1984 see abstract; figure 1 -----	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 98/05635

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US 5563738	A 08-10-1996	AU	7682994 A	22-03-1995
		EP	0716754 A	19-06-1996
		JP	9504882 T	13-05-1997
		WO	9506888 A	09-03-1995
US 4490010	A 25-12-1984	JP	58216235 A	15-12-1983
		JP	3060104 B	12-09-1991
		JP	59069748 A	20-04-1984
		CA	1240866 A	23-08-1988
		DK	259283 A, B,	11-12-1983
		CA	1240867 A	23-08-1988
		DK	472583 A, B,	16-04-1984
		US	4509823 A	09-04-1985